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Photo by Inge Hardison

What will America be to him?

For this child and for 15,000,000 Negro Americans 1952 may be a year of decision. All over the nation the Negro people have put up the "No Sellout" sign as a warning to the two old parties. And a new party—the Progressive Party—is offering an alternative. See story on this page.

THERE IS ANGER IN THE LAND

Negroes may hold key to '52 national election

By Elmer Bendiner

SAM SOLOMON, editor of the Miami **Whip**, who in 1948 led his fellow Florida Negroes past fiery crosses to the polls, said that this year the Negroes will vote "or die with ballots in their hands."

Negro registration in Florida is double the 1949 figure, and throughout the South there are forecasts of unprecedented Negro strength at the polls. Even before these predictions there were 3,000,000 Negro votes to be reckoned with in a Presidential year: 2,000,000 in the North, 1,000,000 in the South (though two-thirds of America's Negroes live in the South.)

In normal years, according to poll-taker Elmo Roper,

> ". . . in the North Negroes vote in higher percentages than the population as a whole." [62% of Northern Negroes vote; 15% in the South.] Clearly it is no myth that it is possible for the Negro vote to swing a close election.

THE BIG QUESTION: Yet, in face of this, both Republicans and Democrats this year made it harder than ever for a Negro to support either party. Both platforms scrupulously avoided advocacy of an enforceable FEPC. Both Vice-Presidential nominations caused consternation among Negro political leaders.

When FEPC was before the House in 1950 Republican nominee Nixon voted against it. In the Senate Democrat nominee Sparkman voted to continue the filibuster that killed it.

Would 1952 see Negro voters seeking new directions? That was a key question for progressives.

HOW THE GAME WORKS: Franklin D. Roosevelt shattered the Republican Party's hold on Negro sympathies dating to Lincoln's time. In 1948 Henry Lee Moon, NAACP public relations director, wrote in his book **Balance of Power: the Negro Vote:**

> The confidence which President Roosevelt inspired has not carried over into the Truman administration.

The use of anti-discrimination legislation as a football in the last seven years had disillusioned many Negro voters. Thomas R. Amlie's book **Let's Look At the Record** described the game:

> It is good clean political sport for Republican representatives in Congress to vote for the Anti-Poll Tax Bill . . . when the same bill cannot reach a vote in the Senate because of a filibuster. . . .

(Continued on Page 5)

Herblock in Washington Post

"Father, dear father . . ."

WAR & PEACE

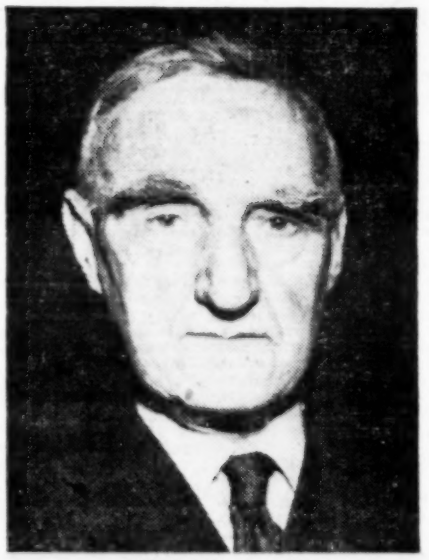
Britain, France cracking under pressure from U.S.

ONE DAY late last month a London **Daily Express** reporter went to interview Lord Boyd-Orr, the shaggy-browed Scotsman who headed the British delegation to the Moscow Trade Conference last spring. His Lordship, in striped pyjamas, sat on his bed puffing huge smoke clouds at the reporter who wanted to know the details of trade agreements made with the Chinese last month in Berlin. Said Boyd-Orr:

> "I canna tell ye. I'm not going into the witness box for any damned stunt of the Beaverbrook press. [But] the whole 10,000,000 pounds ($28,000,000) worth of contracts will go through, and if they are followed up vigorously by this country they should lead to 100,000,000 pounds worth of trade. It means nothing to me; it's costing me money. But I am the only sane Imperialist left."

In England and France there were many last week who would agree: Englishmen and Frenchmen were threatened with more cuts in their living standards, Americans with more battle fields, as the European financial crisis deepened. Strained by excessive arms spending and by East-West trade barriers, British dollar and gold reserves fell from $3,867 million at the end of June, 1951, to $1,685 million in June, 1952. French losses were nearly as severe.

MORE OF SAME: Last week Prime Minister Churchill and Chancellor of the Exchequer Butler presented to Parliament (see Schaffer, p. 3) the much-advertised measure to "save sterling" by cutting imports and armament spending; they were virtually the same



LORD BOYD-ORR
How sane can you get?

cuts announced half a year ago. Laborite Herbert Morrison complained "You have told us nothing at all"; Conservative Robert Boothby remarked:

> "Send for us when you have got something to say and when you have a constructive policy."

Business Week reported (7/12) that the pound sterling will be "unpegged" early next year (perhaps earlier) and (7/26) that

> . . . Premier Pinay's financial advisers now admit privately that the franc must be devalued to get French exports moving again.

Daily Express, London

"Excusez-moi, M'sieurs et M'dames—but is there a Dollar in the house?"

The British and French governments appealed to Washington for more financial aid, got little sympathy. They may have to retrench in another direction. Feeling in France was running high over the latest turndown.

MORE YANKS COMING? The **Wall Street Journal's** Edward Hughes indicated (7/16)

> . . . new pressures on the U. S. to take over part of John Bull's burden of defending the Middle East.

The **N. Y. Times** reported (7/31):

> The possibility that France may be compelled by public opinion at home to abandon Indo-China to the Communists has been raised in negotiations with the U. S. . . . Between the lines of the official French argument . . . is the suggestion that if France pulls out of Indo-China, U. S. troops must be moved in.

A tug of war between Washington and dependent capitals over East-West trade opened up on two new fronts last week. The State Dept. began a private Far East trade conference July 29 in Washington to tighten the embargo on trade with China. But with Britain, France, Canada and Japan involved, there will be pressure in the other direction. Taaichiro Matsuo, Japanese government trade official, said Japan will seek "adjustment if not relaxation of the ban on trade with China at the conference." (**NYT** 7/23).

A KNOTTY QUESTION: The same paper reported (7/30):

> The Netherlands is caught in a dilemma between tempting Russian offers of shipbuilding contracts and U. S. objections. . . . The contracts would give the Netherlands about $6½ million in Soviet exchange which she badly needs to buy Russian grain and timber for lack of hard currency to buy these commodities elsewhere. But the U. S. officials have raised objections to Dutch acceptance of the contracts.

The Dutch already had under construction for the U. S. S. R. five refrigerator ships, three freighters, and a number of dredgers (permitted by the U. S.). Russia also wanted to buy cargo vessels with a speed of 14½ knots; Washington objected, insisting that ships sold to Russia must be limited to 12 knots.

LIBERATOR HOWLEY: Washington was having other trouble with its

(Continued on Page 3)

RENEW YOUR SUB NOW!

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Your address-plate (on reverse of this box) tells the month and week your sub expires. "8-52" means August 1952 — THIS MONTH.

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THE MAIL BAG

In memory of Bill

DETROIT, MICH.

Enclosed you will find $10 to help carry your load, and with it a letter I received (the last one) from my son in Korea. This is in memory of Bill, who was just beginning to see the light. After he moved up, he was reported missing and six months later, they returned what purported to be his bones, in which the steamship companies, railway companies, the undertakers, the florists and last but not the least the so-called ministers of God all collected their blood-stained profits.

The blood of all the Bills and Joes call to us who remain behind to avenge their agonies on the hundred Golgothas and destroy the monsters of war, who calmly pocket the dividends and loudly call for more war. If you wish, you may use the letter from Bill, as long as it is returned to me. I need it to remind me when the flesh weakens and I despair, that he gave his all, not even knowing until the last that it was criminal. James Buckley

This is Bill's letter:

KOREA

Can you imagine me finding these [Father's Day] cards in a place like this? I had no others to choose from. So I hope this one will be all right even though it may be a little late.

I no sooner get this letter started than I get the word that we are moving. So I'll have to hurry and finish it now. I don't know where we will go but it will be in the direction that I always hate to go.

I have been very lucky since I have been here. There aren't many of my old friends left. And if it wasn't for Rosemary, I doubt if I would still be here myself. However, if things go well from now on I will probably be leaving this "God-forsaken place" about this time next month. This is about all I have time for now. Give everyone my love and give my wife a big kiss for me. I know you are a busy man. So I won't be expecting an answer to this. Bill

Not too young to think

BERGEN, N. D.

I believe that the Korean War should never have been started. I am only 12 and I don't want to go to war when I am 18. I suppose I am kind of young to be thinking of going to war but six years can seem awfully short at times. One reason I wouldn't want to go to war is that I don't feel that I am defending my country. I would only be killing other young men and innocent women and children for the defense of American monopolies. Speaking for thousands of other American young people, I think this war should be ended right here and now! David Moxness

Asbury Park victory

NEPTUNE, N. J.

The Progressive Party of Asbury Park, N. J., together with other interested parties, has been conducting a campaign over the past few years to break discrimination at the world's largest pool — the Monte Carlo of Asbury Park. Recently the following information was received from the N. J. Division Against Discrimination:

"We have recently made another check concerning the admission policy of this pool as it relates to Negroes. In addition to Negroes, who were staying at hotels in Asbury Park, a number of Negroes from Monmouth County had been contacted at different times and they have enjoyed the pool. This year, there have been Negroes in the pool and the management assures us that they will pursue a policy of non-discrimination because of race, creed or color."

L. Kaplan
Member, Exec. Comm.

They met Belfrage

VAN NUYS, CALIF.

Attended San Fernando Valley reception given for Cedric Belfrage last Sunday night. Am sure rejoiced that we have a man of his ability and devotion in the Peace and Liberal movement. His work was enthusiastically endorsed and all were greatly encouraged.

I distribute a bundle of five each week and am so glad we have a voice so ably edited and so factual and outspoken, yet so moderate as to inspire confidence and circumvent prejudice in presenting the truth. I am enclosing $10 for ten subs for names enclosed. George Motter

For Steve Nelson

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

On July 10 in a Pittsburgh courtroom, American justice hung upside-down as did the carcass of the late Mussolini. A savage sentence of 20 years and crushing financial imposts were given to Steve Nelson by Judge Montgomery. Armed deputies surrounded this man of dangerous thoughts, pushed his wife away when she tried to bid him goodbye.

But right in court the first protest registered. Sensing the resentment of a packed courtroom, Steve and his wife were permitted a few moments alone.

Round one of the fight was won some five days later. Nelson was removed to the comparative "luxury" of a cell block away from the psychopatic inmates, his neighbors in the jail's Narcotics Division.

Round two coming up! A demand that Nelson be released on reasonable bail. The clans are gathering for this fight. I. F. Stone of the Compass has entered the lists with two trenchant columns outlining the four years' persecution which culminated in the judicial debacle. The Nation, fighting liberal weekly, whose June 28 Civil Liberties issue did yeoman work in pointing up our parlous state, is preparing to do battle on this issue.

Let's go, shall we? With letters to Gov. John Fine and Atty. Gen. Robert E. Woodside, Harrisburg, Pa. Letters to their congressmen from Pennsylvania GUARDIAN readers and copies of these letters or a personal note to Margaret Nelson, 3120 Iowa St., Pittsburgh, so that she and her two children will know they are not alone.

Muriel I. Symington

How crazy can you get dept.

Submission of a rent control extension measure to a vote of the people would be an invitation to tyranny, city councilmen were told today. . . . Dennis Taylor, owner of numerous apartment buildings, said:

"My tenants can outvote me 200-1. If this rent control issue can be submitted to a referendum vote, there would seem to be no limit on what issues can be submitted to the people."

The Denver Post, July 22

One year-free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Winner: W. J. Gladstone, Denver, Colo.

Only way to vote

CLINTON, ILL.

No honesty in our money system; no humanity in our politics; no justice in our law enforcement; no brotherhood in our back-stabbing, throat-slitting democracy; no place in our government's continuous fighting wars in other peoples' countries since 1898. We must vote Progressive. (Rev.) P. E. Roll

W. Virginia alert

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Let GUARDIAN readers of West Virginia beware of Rush D. Holt, who is the Republican candidate for Governor. Holt, former isolationist Democratic Senator of that state, switched parties and was elected a state senator on the GOP ticket, after losing his Senate post.

This is the same America Firster who opened the Congressional Record to George Sylvester Viereck, later convicted as a Nazi agent. He often spoke from America First platforms. Stanley Jay

Ludas Matyi, Budapest

"Quite a reception, General. I wonder what the signs say . . ."

Space stations

BURBANK, CALIF.

About the "stealing" of space station secret information by Russia in the past couple of years, following is a quote from an address by famous writer of science and science-fiction, A. A. Clarke, made to the British Interplanetary Society, April 1, 1950:

"It is generally supposed that the idea of the space station was first put forward by von Pirquet, Noordung and others in the 1920's. Hence it is surprising to discover a story on the subject as long as 1870 . . . Edward Everett Hale's 'The Brick Moon.'"

Frederick Herbst

U. S. S. R. in Olympics

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Americans puzzled that the Soviet contenders did so well in the first Olympics in which they have ever participated, will find the answer partly in the following:

(1) The American team consists almost entirely of students. Working and farming youth in this country have virtually no facilities for training in the Olympic sports. The U. S. S. R. on the contrary, provides free gymnasium, track and water facilities for workers and farmers through amateur athletic federations administered by the unions in each occupation.

(2) The American team, with several Negroes among its winners, has available to it the talents only of that tiny proportion of Negro youth who can go to college. The Soviet team is tremendously strengthened by the complete equality enjoyed by its minority peoples.

(3) Women are still only tolerated in sports in this country. Soviet women enjoy all the facilities and encouragement given to men. These factors also hold for the splendid showing made by Hungary and Czechoslovakia. William Mandel

Claude Williams' faith

LAKE HELEN, FLA.

You progressives who do not yet know of the interracial project carried on in Helena, Ala., by Claude and Joyce Williams are missing something vital. If you have not read the biography of Claude Williams, called A Faith to Free the People, by Cedric Belfrage, you have some absorbing reading time ahead of you.

The project is known as the The People's Institute of Applied Religion. The Williamses try to operate it on $1,200 a year. Recently I have heard they were broke. It has occurred to me that if a mere 100 of us would club together at a $1 a month dues we could keep the Institute going and the Williamses freer in their work.

A Faith to Free the People is obtainable at the Institute for $4. Also reports of recent work. You can join the 100-a-month PIAR club by sending your $1 to Claude Williams, Rt. 1, Box 268, Helena, Ala. (not Arkansas). Vivian Davenport

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REPORT TO READERS

The Times, Adam Powell and the Big Blackout

IN THE LAST WEEK, two ultra-significant incidents have occurred which demonstrate with real force the argument presented in these columns over the last four years for building a progressive press.

● The Natl. Urban League, one of the two most influential Negro organizations in America, on July 28 held a meeting in New York to which it invited representatives of the Democratic, Progressive and Republican parties to speak on their respective platforms on civil rights.

The **N. Y. Times**, certainly the most respected newspaper for completeness and objectivity in the view of the American public covered the meeting thoroughly, but reported to its readers only the views presented by the Republican and Democratic spokesmen. The Progressive spokesman was Earl Dickerson of Chicago, president of the Natl. Lawyers' Guild, and certainly one of Chicago's top 25 citizens from any point of view. Mr. Dickerson's views were not reported, nor his presence at the meeting even mentioned. (See p. 5 for Mr. Dickerson's presentation.)

This is unmistakeable prevention of opportunity for public examination of the only positive civil rights program before the voters of America in the 1952 elections. It is, in short, deliberate blackout.

● On Aug. 3 Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) called a meeting of his constituents to protest the defection of the Democratic Party on civil rights, as well as that of the Republicans.

Because of the press censorship against the Progressive Party and its program Mr. Powell was able to urge as the only alternative a boycott on the Republican and Democratic Presidential tickets unless positive civil rights commitments were forthcoming.

Mr. Powell's audience had little or no way of knowing through the commercial N. Y. press that there is a positive civil rights alternative before the 1952 voters, in the Progressive Party platform; and that the candidate embodying in her very person and career the platform Mr. Powell wants is Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President. Mr. Powell did not mention Mrs. Bass' candidacy.

THE READERS OF THE GUARDIAN can break through this press blackout if they will, and on page eight of this issue we offer the means.

The GUARDIAN believes that the candidacy of Mrs. Bass is the single most important candidacy before the American voters in 1952. We intend to continue our policy of giving the fullest presentation of the platform on which she stands, with her valiant running mate, Vincent Hallinan.

THERE IS NO OTHER WAY to break through the press blackout than by circulating our own press among the people deprived of information they need to make intelligent choices.

You and your organization can bring the GUARDIAN weekly to people you want to reach for the duration of the campaign at the lowest price we are able to establish—25c for the period from now through Election Day.

No literature program or doorbell-ringing project can deliver the goods weekly the way a reliable newspaper can—and you can bet the family jewels that the GUARDIAN will not go trooping off after any of the political will-o'-the-wisps now being hoisted to misguide the American progressives.

We haven't got very much, but with everything we've got we are in the Progressive corner to the finish in the '52 elections. We urge you to get into the same corner with everything you've got—and we don't think you can find a better way to start than to bring the GUARDIAN weekly to your neighbors and jobmates.

If you will devote the weeks in August to this job, everything else you may try to do politically in September and October will be vastly simpler.

So why not start THIS WEEK? See Page 8. THE EDITORS

WILL IT BE THE 1931 COALITION AGAIN?

Britain heads to a crisis on arms and wages

By Gordon Schaffer
GUARDIAN special correspondent

LONDON

ON the evening of July 8 the sedate calm of the House of Lords was shattered when Lord Blackford declared that Britain's arms expenditure was "completely ruinous."

Lord Blackford is practically unknown to the general public, but he is one of the recognized spokesmen of the City of London (Britain's Wall Street) and exerts tremendous power.

To him and to others in the City who are not sharing in the big rearmament profits, the demands by most of the trade unions for increased wages are causing great anxiety. In his July 8 speech he said:

> "The trade union workers of this country answered Mr. [Chancellor of the Exchequer] Butler's proposals with regard to food subsidies by instantly putting in for large increases in wages totalling 500 million pounds a year if they are granted in full. If those wage demands are granted, then the inflationary spiral is bound to go on and lead to final ruin.

Dyad in Daily Worker, London

"Lie down—we buried you once."

> This is the crucial moment at which the workers of this country have to make a decision as to whether they will continue to press in that fatal direction or whether they'll accept the small increased cost of their food, do away if necessary with one of two of their luxuries in order to meet it, and determine that while we are faced with this ruinous rearmament expenditure they will not demand any further increase of wages."

Gordon Schaffer's article was written before last week's Commons debate in which Prime Minister Churchill asked for what he called a "reshaping" of the arms program in the light of his "new assessment" of the world situation to prevent it from becoming "utterly beyond our economic capacity to bear." Bevan declared that Churchill at last had caught "a glimpse of the truth."

"COMPLETELY RUINOUS": Blackford said he had all along agreed with Aneurin Bevan on rearmament:

> "I have always though that the present expenditure on armaments is completely ruinous. It will ruin all the countries of the world unless we can find some way out of it. But both parties are agreed at present that we cannot reduce the expenditure on armaments. It is only Mr. Bevan who is attracting to himself an increasing following, who argues in the opposition direct."

Lord Blackford was followed by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, chairman of Lloyds Bank, who asserted that the British people must face even some further cut in their standard of living. "The stark truth," he said, "has to be told to the people."

TORY ECHOES: Significantly, on the same July 8, Arthur Deakin, Transport Workers leader, urged the miners' annual conference to "restraint" in wage applications.

The virtual coalition between the Tories and right wing Labour and trade union leaders in foreign policy thus reaches its inevitable sequel—a coalition in domestic affairs.

DO OR DON'T: But these leaders are caught in their own contradictions. Their support for Tory foreign policy and the vast arms expenditure means they cannot at the same time demand higher wages for their members—and they are being pressed hard.

Several Labour peers tried to solve this dilemma by inviting the government to bargain for a coalition policy; the government would drop controversial measures like denationalization of steel and road transport; in return Labour would co-operate in working out solutions for the economic crisis. Since there was no suggestion of a genuine change in foreign policy or rearmament, such a move could only mean a joint attack on the standards of the working people, on the lines of the 1931 "National" government.

Moreover, Butler has already indicated that his steps "to maintain confidence in sterling" will mean further rises in the cost of living before the autumn crisis, when negotiations for something like half the organized workers end: railwaymen, metal and shipbuilding workers, miners, building workers. These applications are likely either to be refused or met with so small an offer that the union leaders will not dare to accept.

THE STARK TRUTH: When this point is reached, the workers will be told that the country simply cannot afford any further wage increases and that strikes will precipitate disaster.

Some trade unions have already begun to realize that wage increases are tied to a solution for the economic crisis. The railwaymen and metal workers (the Amalagamated Engineering Union) have declared for a reduction in the arms program, five-power peace talks and an extention of East-West trade. The miners, however, while asking for East-West trade, have reaffirmed by a majority their support for the arms program.

The right-wing union and Labour leaders hailed the miners' decision. They believe that when block votes are cast at both the Trades Union and Labour Party conferences in the fall, the miners' vote of 600,000, coupled with the 2,000,000 votes of Deakin's Transport and General Workers, and the right-wing Municipal and General Workers, will secure a narrow majority for Attlee.

Daily Express, London

"Let us eat, drink and be merry, Sir Algernon, for it's here today and gone for export tomorrow!"

Block votes—the method by which a union casts a vote on behalf of its whole membership—can be very useful in securing paper victories. But it is doubtful whether paper votes will stem the growing opposition.

The economic situation is worsening more quickly than Churchill expected. Britain is being called upon to settle in gold for her debts in Belgium and Western Germany. There is no sign of increase in Empire trade and the Americans maintain their embargo on trade with the East.

NOT 1931 AGAIN: In 1931 the bankers and politicians persuaded the people to accept reductions in wages and in social services to meet the economic crisis. Today if such an attempt were made millions would demand, not cuts in wages, but reductions in arms expenditure, and trade with the countries anxiously to buy British goods.

That is the dilemma which neither party to the "coalition" has been able to solve. And British workers are learning very quickly today. The demand for a new policy of peace based on negotiations between the great powers and on measures to lift the ruinous burden of armaments grows every day. Millions are at last realizing that here is the only way for Britain to escape disaster.

U. S. pressure hits Britain, France hard

(Continued from Page 1)

allies. Reflecting the belligerent foreign policy platforms of both the Republican and the Democratic Parties, Frank L. Howley, former U.S. commanding general in Berlin, declared during a visit there that the U.S.

> . . . should abandon its "containment" policy towards Communism and think of liberating the people of Eastern Europe" (NYT, 7/30).

Offering recruits for Howley's liberation movement, Erich Mende, an influential Free Democrat (President Heuss' party), said

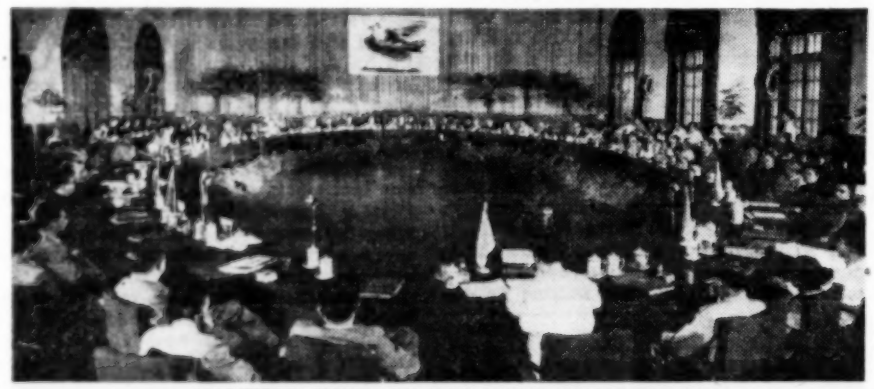
> ". . . many German war criminals have been imprisoned for acts that . . . were no different from those committed by United Nations troops in Korea."

Dr. Mende recommended immediate release of 1,466 prisoners because, as Lt. Gen. Heusinger and Lt. Gen. Speidel, architects of the new German army, have stated:

> It will be impossible to recruit desirable officers for West German military contingents unless a substantial number of war criminals are released from Allied jails. (NYT, 7/25).

Rundschau, Frankfurt, Germany

OLYMPICS, 1952
The NATO free-style



ANOTHER KIND OF FAR EAST CONFERENCE
In June delegates of many nations met in Peking for preparatory sessions to plan a Peace Conference of Asia and the Pacific Regions.

WHERE DANGER LIES: But in West Germany sentiment for peaceful negotiation and opposition to the Adenauer government continued to grow. The Constitutional Court refused to grant an injunction against the second and third reading of the Bonn "Peace" Contract in the Bundestag (as requested by 144 opposition deputies) but it also refused to consider the constitutionality of the treaty at present. With his guaranteed—though slim—majority in the Bundestag, Adenauer could feel certain of approval of the treaties; but foreign editor Alvarez del Vayo reported (**The Nation** 7/19):

> Europeans in increasing numbers are urging the diplomats to . . . start negotiating. They especially condemn the aggressive attitude of John Foster Dulles. . . . The advocates of negotiation are found in both the conservative and the liberal camp, while among Socialists and workers there is a perceptible tendency to feel that the chief danger of war comes from American rather than from Russian policy.

N. Y. Times correspondent Drew Middleton reported (7/23) that, after the government coalition "pushed through the Bundestag" a law curtailing labor's rights in the management-labor co-determination field,

> . . . the West German Trade Union Federation . . . in the strongest language used by labor since the foundation of the West German Republic . . . vowed to defeat Dr. Adenauer and his coalition deputies in next year's general election.

PITCH FORKS: The Berlin **Democratic Report** (7/4) reported:

> The farmers of Heidelberg-Rohrbach, American Zone . . . armed with sledgehammers, pitch forks and flails. . . . have driven off surveyors who wanted to measure their fields preparatory to building war barracks there. . . . Similar reports continue to come in from other parts of West Germany.

The feeling of many Western European conservatives about a rearmed Western Germany was expressed by M. Hubert Beuve-Mery (Paris **Le Monde** 6/11):

> A broad section of "high society" in the West is today voting for German rearmament with the same feelings, in the same perspective, which once brought them to Munich. It was better to go easy with [Hitlerite] Germany . . . since sooner or later she was to enter into battle with Moscow. . . . Today, the illusion remains that to rearm Germany is the only means of holding back Moscow; and as then, who ever dares to doubt this is held up to scorn.

There was scorn in London last week, but it was directed against the backers of German rearmament. Commons voted to ratify the Bonn contract, but for the first time in 12 years there was a split on foreign policy between the Conservatives and Labour.

In Kansas City President Truman signed the Contract, making the U.S. the first nation to do so.

New Yalu raids dim truce hopes

TRUCE prospects in Korea dimmed considerably as the U. S. launched its "greatest B-29 raid of the Korea war" on July 30:

> Sixty-three bombers in three waves battered for more than three hours at the important . . . aluminum plant of the Communists at Yangsi in North Korea on the Yalu River estuary [flying] within a few miles of the Manchurian border." (NYT, 7/31).

Robert S. Allen revealed in his syndicated column July 19:

> General Mark Clark has a series of massed-air assaults up his sleeve. They will probably strike at the rate of one a week.

Radio Peking accused American planes of violating northeast China 124 times, killing 52 Chinese in an attack July 9. It protested American naval might parading in the Strait of Formosa, "violating Chinese territory" in an attempt to obtain by "military pressure" what the U.S. "cannot get at the conference table" at Panmunjom.

RHEE'S "ELECTION": Within South Korea, Syngman Rhee prepared for the Aug. 5 presidential election by letting four stooges take the rap for the wide-

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued from Page 3)

spread graft and corruption in his regime. Four cabinet ministers resigned following charges of government complicity in a $4,000,000 profiteering scandal. Rhee also temporarily lifted martial law in the Pusan area. With the army and police firmly in his control, Rhee's election over three other candidates was regarded as a sure thing.

Parrish in Chicago Tribune
OUR ALBATROSS

Red Cross parley urges germ war ban

LAST WEEK the 18th International Red Cross Conference—denied a site in Washington by the U.S. State Dept. because of its inability to guarantee entry of delegates who might be ineligible under the McCarran Act—met in Toronto with the largest attendance in its history. To the embarrassment of the U.S., which has made repeated charges that the Soviet Union and China were frustrating the work of the Red Cross, it was discovered that of all affiliated countries only the Red Cross organizations of the U.S.S.R. and People's China had paid up their dues.

Noted Soviet children's doctor Mme. Sophia M. Speranskaya appealed for the repatriation of 1,200 Soviet children in the U.S. zone of Germany, 500 in Austria. She said that Russian mothers were "waiting impatiently for their children, taken from their arms and compelled to remain in foreign countries, [many] to become servants or to live in starvation." The children were taken from Russia during the Nazi invasion. The U.S. delegation led the move to block the Soviet request, which was defeated 8 to 5. Four delegates abstained; the rest did not vote.

PEOPLE'S CHINA SEATED: By a vote of 58 to 25, with five abstentions, the conference decided to seat the delegation of both People's China and Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa. Chief American delegate Charles B. Marshall praised the Chiang delegates for displaying "moderation in conduct and . . . a recognition of humanitarian responsibilities" (**NYT** 7/29). The Nationalists boycotted the conference, withdrew altogether July 31.

The conference approved a Polish resolution urging immediate ratification of the 1925 Geneva Convention outlawing germ warfare. The vote was 49 to 8, with 24 abstentions. (The U.S. has never ratified the Geneva Convention.)

On July 24, apparently anticipating a debate at the Red Cross Conference, the U.S. in a statement asked the Soviet Union to tell the North Koreans and the Chinese volunteers to abide by the Geneva convention governing the treatment of POWs.

INDIAN PROPOSAL: On July 31, after two days during which Polish, North Korean and Chinese representatives described the horrors of germ warfare and made charges of brutal treatment of POWs by the U.S., Indian delegate R. R. Saksena, High Commissioner in Canada,

> . . . acting on instructions from New Delhi . . . officially suggested . . . that all Communist charges about germ warfare and prisoner treatment in Korea be fully aired here under Red Cross auspices, with both sides participating." (NYT, 8/1).

Saksena declared that the charges had caused him "deep misgivings," reflecting the sentiments of several members of the Indian goodwill mission to China, who found the evidence of germ warfare "impressive." The Peking delegation promptly offered "to document its germ warfare charges with films, booklets, recordings" (**NYT** 8/1).

Last Friday the Australian delegate moved for a special commission to investigate the germ war charges, with safe conduct passes guaranteed by botn sides. The resolution was referred to a subcommittee for coordination with resolutions introduced by Belgium and Sweden. (The New China News Agency reported from New Delhi (7/23) that the Red Cross of People's China had donated "a total of 421,941 rupees," approximately $150,000, for famine relief in India.)

BALDWIN'S JUDGMENT: In an article in the **Atlantic Monthly** (February, 1950) **N.Y. Times** military expert Hanson Baldwin wrote:

> Americans, in their own eyes, are a naively idealistic people . . . in the eyes of others our record is very far from clean, nor can objective history palliate it. Rarely have we failed on the side of restricting terror; too often have we failed to support the feeble hands of those who would limit war.
>
> We did not ratify The Hague Convention of 1899, outlawing the use of dumdum [expanding] bullets in war. We never ratified the Geneva Protocol of 1925. . . . In July and August, 1945, a shipload of U.S. biological agents for use in destruction of Japanese rice crop was en route to the Marianas. . . . On Aug. 6, 1945 [after] that blinding flash above Hiroshima . . . we joined the list of those who had introduced new and horrible weapons for the extermination of man. . . . We have embarked upon total war with a vengeance. . . .

Wall Street Journal
"The way to peace and security for us is to stop all this peace talk."

That's exactly how we feel about it

A Los Angeles minister, Louis A. Gardner, recently wrote to Dr. Albert Einstein for his opinion on the flying saucers. Last week he got his reply:

"Dear sir: "Those people have seen something. What it is I do not know and am not curious to know."

A. EINSTEIN

In order to serve the well-being of man

On April 3, Warren R. Austin, chief U.S. delegate to the UN, wrote to Frederic Joliot-Curie taking him severely to task for issuing an appeal to the world denouncing the use of germ warfare in Korea and asking for a permanent ban on its future use. Below is an excerpt from the reply by Joliot-Curie, Nobel Prize winner, first chairman of the French Atomic Energy Commission and chairman of the World Peace Council.

I WAS struck by the deliberately insulting tone of your letter. You accuse me of prostituting science because I protest against the criminal use of the discoveries of the great Pasteur and because I make an appeal to the public to prevent the waging of bacteriological warfare.

The president of the Academy of Sciences of Peking, my colleague Mr. Kuo Mo-jo, and Chinese scientists (many of whom have completed their higher studies in the U.S., Britain and France), who communicated to me the reports of statements and analyses effected in Korea and in China, are scientists for whom I hold the greatest esteem and whose professional capacity and moral integrity cannot be doubted.

You are well aware that American scientists, on completion of their scientific and technical work, pleaded in vain that those responsible for American policy should not use the only two atomic bombs available.

Concerning bacteriological weapons, there exists an international agreement—the Geneva Proctocol of June 17, 1925. But of all the great powers, only two have not ratified it—Japan and the U.S. On April 8, 1946, President Truman, with the results of secret research in the U.S. in his posession, withdrew the ratification of this treaty from the Congress agenda.

When the question of bacteriological warfare was raised at the UN, Mr. Austin, were you not embarrassed to be the representative of the only country which has reserved the legal right to utilize such weapons?

Just because the Koreans and the Chinese have chosen a different system from that which prevails in your country and because their skin is not white, this does not make it lawful to attempt to exterminate them en masse by napalm or bacteria.

In 1903, at Stockholm, Pierre Curie spoke of "the terrible means of destruction in the hands of great criminals who would drag peoples into war."

I have often thought of this warning given by one who, along with Becquerel and Marie Curie, gave radioactivity to the world. It is because I know all that science can bring to the world, that I shall continue in my efforts to make it serve the well-being of men, be they white, black or yellow, and not their annihilation in the name of I-know-not-what divine mission.

Egypt's 'strong man' reassures the West

WHILE ex-King Farouk ("I hope the poor will not envy me") and his family basked in the sunshine of Capri, in Cairo there was a flurry of diplomatic activity. The British and American ambassadors especially were attempting to find out how they stood with Egypt's "strong man" Gen. Naguib. A few significant bits of news came out of Cairo. The N.Y. **Times** (7/31) reported:

> Gen. Naguib declared tonight that he had given Sir Ralph Stevenson, the British Ambassador, assurances that there would be no change in the monarchist principle of government for Egypt. . . . Sir Ralph had promised in return that Britain would not intervene in Egyptian internal affairs.

Naguib also revised the law forbidding foreigners to control the ownership of any business, thus facilitating the re-entry of U.S. oil companies, who had abandoned Egyptian operations several months ago because they were allowed to own only 49% of the stock. (Nehru has done the same thing in India in favor of U.S. oil companies.)

NO MORE PASHAS: Naguib also abolished the fancy titles of the wealthy—pasha and bey—but it remained to be seen whether his government would also abolish the pashas' merciless exploitation of Egypt's 13,000,000 poverty-stricken peasants.

Some behind-the-scene stories leaked out last week. **Newsweek** (8/4) said the British had "coldly refused to help" when Farouk appealed to them "to intervene with their army and seize Cairo and Alexandria"; that U.S. Ambassador Caffery, when asked by Farouk for help, had advised him to get out of the country while he still had the chance. Britain has taken the precaution of massing her naval and air forces nearer Egypt. (N.Y. **Herald Tribune** 7/27).

Iran: Ami go home

Britain and the U.S. were not faring so well in Iran. In Parliament deputies demanded the ouster of all members of the U.S. Point Four mission; the huge military mission, numbering several hundred officers and men headed by Maj.-Gen. Wayne Zimmerman, which virtually runs the Iranian army; and the mission to train the Iranian police force in American methods. The Alsop brothers reported (**NYHT** 7/30) that

> . . . Mossadegh's deputy, Hussein Makki, has warned the Shah that the fate of Marie Antoinette awaits him if he attempts to interfere. The exile of Farouk . . . has lent point to this warning.

Already there were strong rumors that "all the imperial princes were preparing to leave for extended visits to Europe" (**NYT** 7/31).

At the weekend the Iranian Parliament granted Mossadegh power to legislate by decree for six months. What he would do with such powers remained to be seen.

Lancaster in Daily Express, London
"Let's just have that bit again about 'arming the free peoples of Asia and the Middle East.'"

THE SHAH OF IRAN
Will the hot dog be his national dish?

Grow gets slap on wrist

Maj.-Gen. Robert C. Grow while military attache in Moscow kept a diary. Excerpts of it turned up early this year in a book, **On the Road to War**, by British journalist Maj. Richard Squires, published in German in Berlin. The excerpts quoted Grow's selection of Russian targets for bombing, his calls for "war now . . . by all weapons," his belief that "in this war it is fair to hit below the belt."

Grow was recalled, court-martialed for having allowed the diary to slip out of his hands. Last week he was suspended for six months' from his command and reprimanded. His pay and allowances were untouched.

As Albert Kahn announced publication in English of Squires' expose (see GUARDIAN's review July 31) the Army charged some of Squires' quotes were false. Most of the disputed paragraphs are contained in photostated copies of Grow's own handwriting reprinted in Squires' book and Kahn's pamphlet.

Negroes may hold key to elections

(Continued from Page 1)

Mary McLeod Bethune, famed Negro educator, commented in 1950 after one such Republocrat double-play:

> "The loss of the battle, while disappointing in itself, was not so piercing a blow as the way the Republicans appear to have insulted our intelligence."

Last month Archibald J. Carey, Negro alderman in Chicago, told the GOP convention:

> "The string of promises dangled before my people like a glittering necklace has been fashioned into a tight-fighting noose strangling their freedom and their freedom of choice, and sometimes even their hopes."

MANY SPEAKING OUT: After Sparkman's nomination Rep. A. Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) said:

> "They can cram a candidate down our throat but they cannot make us vote for him."

Similar angry or worried comment came from Arthur Chapin, Negro civil rights director of the New Jersey CIO Political Action Committee; Walter White, exec. director of NAACP; Assemblyman W. Bryon Rumford, California Democratic convention delegate.

The Pittsburgh **Courier's** political analyst John Clark wrote of that convention:

> Salaried fakers who have been registered and accepted as representing the best interests of the Negro teamed with bigots of Dixie in okehing the campaign instrument [civil rights plank] before the platform committee.

Austin Norris, editor of the **Courier's** Philadelphia edition, wrote:

CHARLOTTA BASS
The only alternative

> The South came to the convention threatening to leave and ended up by walking away with everything it wanted. Many believed that the surrender to the South by the Democratic convention was even more debasing and insulting to Negroes and liberals than the yielding to the South by the Republican convention.

The Baltimore **Afro-American**, long Democratic, called Sparkman "neither our man nor our model" and a "calculated risk."

THE ALTERNATIVE: First public airing of the question came at a "sound-off" luncheon at Harlem's Hotel Theresa last week sponsored by the conservative Natl. Urban League. Before 120 Negro businessmen and civic leaders, wheelhorses of both major parties apologized. N.Y. City Councilman Earl Brown (D) said both Nixon and Sparkman were bad, but Nixon was worse. Republican convention delegate Harold Burton who voted for the meaningless GOP civil rights plank, explained:

> "In politics you do a lot of things. A platform doesn't mean a thing anyway."

Earl B. Dickerson, president of the National Lawyers Guild and Progressive Party spokesman, offered a clear alternative:

> "It is the real and meaningful role of the Progressive Party in this election to have the leadership and vision to restore the Bill of Rights for all the people. . . . Unlike the Democrats we have no need of compromise with Southern Bourbons. Unlike the Republicans we do not place states' rights above human rights. And unlike both old parties we have no commitments to those forces which find it profitable to perpetuate inequality. The Progressive Party does not creep up on equality, does not ask for 'gradual' approaches to equality or talk of 'making progress' toward equality. We recognize equality NOW. . . . For the first time in the history of this nation a party has chosen a Negro woman as its vice-presidential candidate."

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, former publisher of the California **Eagle**, oldest Negro newspaper on the west coast, long-time fighter for her people within the Republican Party and PP member since 1948, was offered as the one alternative.

THE GOLDEN GATE: The temper of Negro voters was shown more dramatically over the week-end at New York's Golden Gate Ballroom, where Rep. Powell had called a meeting of his constituents to protest the "sellout of the Negro people" by Republicans and Democrats at Chicago.

ADAM C. POWELL
There were strong words

Before an angry audience of 5,000 Powell charged:

> "The 1952 Negro has been sold down the river twice within three weeks in the city of Chicago. . . . You can sell out in Chicago. You can sell out in Washington. But you can't sell out in Harlem."

He recalled Negro martyrs past and present and said:

> "If this be Armageddon let it be Armageddon."

Powell condemned not only the Vice-Presidential candidates but the civil rights platforms as well. He had wired Sparkman asking whether he would campaign actively for FEPC and, if elected Vice President (also presiding officer of the Senate), whether he would "do all in his power" to block an anti-civil rights filibuster.

Sparkman wired back only that he would "work wholeheartedly for the Democratic program." Powell at the meeting called the answer "cymbals and tinkling brass."

CABINET CHOICES: He said he would call on Stevenson to interpret the platform to mean a clear-cut call for an enforceable FEPC and in addition announce that if elected he will appoint as Secy. of State Averell Harriman; as Attorney General Estes Kefauver; as Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. Dr. Ralph Bunche or Channing H. Tobias "to disprove Communist claims" of discrimination.

HE WILL SEE THEM: Both Stevenson and Sparkman have informed Powell they would be glad to talk with him soon. The crowd cheered when Powell mentioned a possible "march on Springfield," but he modified the proposal to a delegation of himself, Tammany leader J. Raymond Jones, Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack and Dr. Tobias.

Powell leveled much of his fire at "the uncle-tomming" of Negro Rep. Dawson (D-Ill.) who, he said, had "sabotaged" the civil rights fight and tied the hands of liberals. He left a loophole for a possible change in the civil rights stand of the nominees. Failing that he called for an "affirmative boycott": a solid Democratic vote for local candidates, abstention on the national ticket.

ADLAI'S ALABAMA PEACH

This is John Sparkman

FOR ALL HIS 16 years in Congress Alabama's John J. Sparkman—the Democrats' Vice-Presidential nominee—has been a vigorous foe of civil rights legislation. For all his dismal record on this key issue, the Senator is now being offered as a fighting liberal, but his voting record doesn't support the new label.

In 1938 he voted against a wage-hour law providing a minimum wage of 25c an hour. In 1940 he voted for the crippling Smith amendment to the Wagner Act. He voted for the Smith Act itself; he has voted for measures to extend the Committee on Un-American Activities. In 1943 he voted for a bill that would have included the trade unions under the so-called Anti-Rackets Law. He voted for the Smith-Connally anti-labor bill during World War II and to override President Roosevelt's veto of it.

NO FRIEND OF LABOR: He has opposed aid to farmers. He voted for the creation of the Smith Committee to investigate the Roosevelt administration. He backed a measure that would have restricted labor's right to participate in politics. He voted for the Hobbs anti-labor bill in 1945; a year later he voted for the Case anti-labor bill. In that year he also voted to kill price controls.

SEN. JOHN SPARKMAN
How liberal can you get?

Although he voted to uphold the veto of the Taft-Hartley Law, he had voted for the bill itself. He supported a loan to Spain and backed the Kerr proposal to remove natural gas from government control. He voted for the McCarran Act and against the veto of it. He supported a bill for segregation in the Army.

On foreign affairs, he has voted consistently for every cold-war measure and supports the war in Korea.

HE LIKES IKE TOO: Sparkman was born in Alabama's Morgan County on Dec. 20, 1899, the son of a tenant farmer. He worked his way through Alabama U. and practiced law in Huntsville until he was elected to Congress in 1936. He spent 10 years in the House, was elected to the Senate in 1946 to fill out the term of the late John Bankhead. He was elected to a full term in 1948—the year he and others tried to get Gen. Eisenhower to run for President as a Democrat. He still likes Ike, said recently:

> "I still think he's a great American."

The Senator is a non-smoker and non-drinker but a confirmed gum-chewer; in Washington he teaches a men's Bible class for the Methodist Church.

WHO PICKED HIM? He went to the Chicago convention early to round up votes for Sen. Russell of Georgia; his own nomination for the Vice-Presidency is described by the Wall St. **Journal** as an "'acceptable' compromise." He is supposed to be palatable both to Northern liberals and the Dixiecrats. Even to rebel Gov. Battle of Virginia he is "reasonably acceptable."

Sparkman was chosen for the No. 2 spot at a meeting attended by President Truman, Adlai Stevenson, Speaker Sam Rayburn and Democratic natl. chairman Frank McKinney. Last month Harry Truman said of him:

> "He's all right. There is not a better fellow in the world. John Sparkman is a peach."

IKE'S FAVORITE FERRETER

This is Richard Nixon

RICHARD Milhous Nixon was born 39 years ago in Yorba Linda, Calif., graduated from Whittier College in 1934, went on to Duke Law School (a treatise he wrote there called "Changing Rules of Liability in Automobile Accident Litigation" he proudly lists in **Who's Who**), took his degree in 1937.

He returned to Whittier to practice law and remained pretty much unheard-of until 1946. At the start of World War II he did a short stint of government work before he got into the Navy, where he made the rank of lieutenant-commander. Back home after the war he answered an ad for a Republican candidate to run against New Dealer Jerry Voorhis, surprised everybody by winning the election.

In Congress they put him on the House Committee on Un-American Activities and he found the work he really liked. He was also on the Labor Committee and helped frame the Taft-Hartley Act. But his concentration was on witch-hunting and he is credited most for the conviction of Alger Hiss on a perjury charge. He was co-author of the Mundt-Nixon bill which was finally enacted into law as part of the McCarran Act.

CHINA LOBBY'S MAN: In 1950 he defeated Helen Gahagan Douglas for the Senate with an astounding 600,000-vote majority; he "had campaigned almost exclusively on the issue of Communism" (N.Y. **Times**).

As a Senator he has made few speeches, voted with the right-wing of his party, lined up with the China Lobby boys, who have contributed handsomely to his campaigns.

The Wall St. **Journal** noted three main factors in his choice as Eisenhower's running mate:

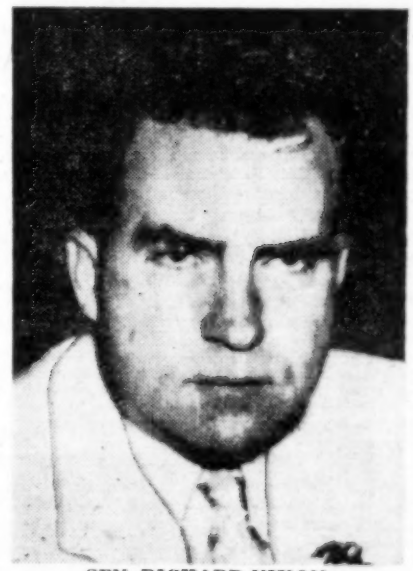
> "Youth, geography and anti-Communism . . . He'll do a good job, the GOP high command feels, in getting out the young people and the female vote."

The **Journal** also noted that "GOP strategists will build him up as 'the man who put Hiss in jail.'"

Newsweek sums up his coming campaign this way:

> His experience in the Hiss case had made him one of the best-informed anti-Communists in the Congress and he planned to draw upon this knowledge in the campaign. On foreign policy, he was ready to stress the importance of the Pacific and to criticize sharply the Truman-Acheson Far Eastern policy.

Nixon lists himself as a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers).



SEN. RICHARD NIXON
Chiang votes "Aye"

THE LAW

5-month Smith Act trial ends in L. A.

ON Thursday, July 31, after five months of trial, the case of 14 West Coast Communist leaders charged with violating the Smith Act went to the jury; by GUARDIAN's press time Monday no verdict had been reported.

The wind-up of the trial came with a perfectly-timed document released in Washington by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.); compiled by the FBI, it bore the massive title: "Documentary Proof That the Communist Party, U. S. A., Teaches and Advocates the Overthrow and Destruction of the United States Government by Force and Violence."

William Z. Foster, natl. chairman of the CP, promptly dubbed the 16-page document "a deliberate lie." Defense attorneys in both the Los Angeles and New York cases moved for mistrials, termed the release of the report highly prejudicial to the defendants and in effect designed to provide the jurors with a built-in verdict. The mistrial motions were denied, but in New York Judge Edward J. Dimock cautioned the jurors not to read the document.

THE PAYOFF: In Los Angeles Judge William C. Mathes agreed to hear arguments for a directed acquittal; the motion was backed by a bulky "friend of the court" brief submitted by the American Civil Liberties Union; the judge reserved decision on the matter until after the jury's verdict (under federal law, a judge may set aside a conviction if he holds the evidence insufficient).

Of 22 witnesses testifying for the government, 13 were undercover agents in the CP; the defense showed that the government had spent $48,030.52 for its informers. Ten of the defendants rested their case at the completion of the government's case on the ground that nothing had been proved against them but membership or leadership in the CP, which the government itself insisted is not a crime. In his charge to the jury, Judge Mathes said:

> "Even if you find that the conspiracy charged in the indictment has been proved, you may not infer that any particular individual is a party to . . . such conspiracy merely because the evidence shows him or her to have been a member or officer of the Communist Party."

Oleta O'Connor Yates, the only one of the defendants to take the stand, was given indeterminate jail sentences on four counts of contempt because she refused to turn informer on friends and associates; she is still to be sentenced on 11 additional counts of criminal contempt. Protesting the government's "inform or go to jail" technique, the defense rested its case without calling further witnesses.

A WITNESS A MONTH: The New York trial was going into its fifth month with only the government's fifth witness on the stand; the defendants charged the prosecution with deliberately stretching out the proceedings—they cost the defense $1,000 a day. Louis Rosser, the government's latest witness, showed a perfect memory for events and statements of 20 years ago but, after only three days, couldn't recall what day he had been called to the witness stand.

PITTSBURGH TRIAL: In Pittsburgh, pre-trial motions in a Smith Act case against six defendants there got under way on Monday; no trial date is yet set. In the Pittsburgh case, the Civil Rights Congress was undertaking a nationwide campaign to secure the freedom on bail of chief defendant Steve Nelson. Already convicted under a state sedition law, he was sentenced to 20 years, fined $10,000, billed $13,291.98 for the costs of his own trial, and had his bailed revoked pending appeal. The sentence is the harshest on record in a political case. Of the trial costs, Nelson said:

> "They expect me to pay for the rope used to hang me. I wouldn't do that if I could."

STEVE NELSON
Justice closes up shop

The CRC urged letters to Gov. John S. Fine (Harrisburg, Pa.) and to Pittsburgh District Atty. James F. Malone asking restoration of bail. They also called for letters of support addressed to Steve Nelson, 13X, Allegheny Co. Jail, Ross St., Pittsburgh.

BALTIMORE FIGHT TO GO ON: In Richmond, Va., a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals unanimously upheld the convictions of six Baltimore Smith Act victims, who promptly announced they will carry the appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. Main argument in the Baltimore case is that the defendants were convicted under provisions of the Smith Act not contained in the indictment and not used in any of the other Smith Act prosecutions.

FARMERS AT THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY CONVENTION
There was no double-talk there.

FARM

How major parties will woo rural vote

TO Agriculture Secy. Brannan, the GOP platform farm plank for 1952 is "a negative document if I've ever seen one." To Republicans, the Democratic plank—promising continued mandatory price supports of not less than 90% of parity and all the benefits inaugurated during the Roosevelt administration—is pure "socialization" and "regimentation."

But the battle for the rural votes, which can make or break an election, is not likely to be fought along those lines in the farm belt. Republicans talking to farmers will find it expedient to ignore their platform and stress instead their voting record on agricultural legislation. In the 82nd Congress, many a farm state GOP legislator recognized the greater political wisdom of matching Democratic promises to farmers than of adhering to the traditional policies of their party. The present law extending 90% parity price supports through 1954 was co-sponsored in the Senate by a leading Republican.

WHAT GOP FAVORS: Officially, the Republican Party is against the entire concept of price supports for which it substitutes a meaningless phrase for "full parity" prices "in the market place." For necessary supports, it favors the sliding scale system which it wrote into law when it controlled the 80th Congress; the present plank calls for

> . . . commodity loans on all non-perishable products supported at the level necessary to maintain a balanced production.

To president Patton of the Natl. Farmers Union, a devoted Truman supporter, the Republican plank

> ". . . flatly rejects the entire federal farm program developed during the past 20 years."

Brannan himself has promised to stump the farm belt for his party's candidate, which considerably worries Republicans because he is a potent vote-getter and a tough adversary in political debate; he is presently prepared to argue for 100% parity because "90% of parity is only 90% of fair." But the Democratic platform studiously refrains from even a whisper of a mention of the Brannan Farm Plan.

WHAT IT COSTS: What neither major party dares state in its bid for the farm vote is a point stressed by Elmer Benson, former Minnesota governor and natl. chm. of the Progressive Party:

> "The bi-partisan war program is costing the farmers $3,500,000,000 a year. As compared with $13,100,000,000 in 1947, the farmers of the U. S. will, according to Dept. of Agriculture estimates, have a net income this year of only $9,500,000,000, measured in terms of purchasing power in 1947. Yet, all of the major party candidates in the current race are committed to continuing this war program that is ruining the farmers. . . .
>
> "Prices paid to farmers have been falling, farm income has been dropping, farm operating costs and taxes have been increasing, share-croppers and farmers are being pushed off the land, agricultural workers are being exploited worse than ever, and yet the Truman administration, which won the '48 elections on the basis of its promises to the farmers, has betrayed the Brannan Program and the Taft-Eisenhower machines are still toying with their 75% 'flexible' parity proposals for price supports. The farmers have been flexed, reflexed and deflexed for the last four years, and what they want is full parity price supports for all crops now—not more promises of more flexible floors."

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SPORTS

Olympics marked by real fellowship

AFTER two weeks of competition in almost every conceivable sport the 1952 Olympiad ended last Sunday with an impressive ceremony in Helsinki. For 15 days the world was watching men and women—white, black and yellow, Christian, Moslem, Jew, capitalist, socialist, communist — competing in friendship rarely marred for the first place gold medals.

The Americans were outstanding in track and field, where they took 14 gold medals; the Russians in gymnastics and wrestling, where they almost swept the field; the Hungarians in soccer and water polo; Australia in women's track: India in field hockey. The Olympics have no team title, but unofficial team totals compiled by U. S. wire services showed the U. S. S. R., (in its first Olympics), leading until the last day, when American victories in swimming and boxing put the U. S. ahead.

To many observers the most remarkable showing was that of the Hungarians, who finished third. The outstanding individual performances were turned in by a young Czech couple, Emil Zatopek won three gold medals in long distance running, setting new records in the 5,000, the 10,000 meter and the Marathon (over 26 miles). His wife, Dana, set a new record in the javelin throw. The splendid showing of the U. S. team was due in large part to the performances of its Negro and Hawaiian members.

But the outstanding feature of the 1952 Olympiad was not in the records set but in the co-operative spirit among the athletes from countries with diverse social and political system. Aside from a few contrived dispatches the press recognized this as the real story.

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CALENDAR

Chicago

HEAR THE FACTS ON THE ROSENBERG CASE. Public meeting, Sat., Aug. 16, Curtis Hall, Fine Arts Bldg., 410 S. Michigan Av., 8 p.m. Ausp.: Chicago Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Tickets 74c. Tickets and information available at 946 N. Clark St. MI 2-5559.

AUG. 8-14, Chicago's Only International Movie House presents the great ANNA MAGNANI in "Before Him All Rome Trembled," from the life of Tosca, plus MARIA REDINA in "Russian Ballerina," featuring ULANOVA, Russia's greatest ballerina in TCHAIKOVSKY'S "Swan Lake."

GARDEN PARTY. Carnival. Auction. Home of Boris Steinberg, 131 S. Deere Park, Highland Park, Ill. Sat., Aug. 16, 8:30 p.m. In case of rain, postponed to Aug. 23. Ausp. North Shore School Jewish Studies.

A GAY GARDEN PARTY. Delightful entertainment, food and people. At Chicago Northern Dist. Assoc., 4441 S. Drexel Blvd. Donation $1. Call 4th Ward PP for time and date.

HOLD OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 6! Presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan coming! Temple Hall, 330 S. Marshfield.

Philadelphia

"PEACE ON THE '52 BALLOT" every Friday evening, 8:30 p.m., Station WHAT, 1340 on the dial, for four more consecutive weeks.

Los Angeles

TODAY'S NEWS ANALYZED with discussion in town meeting tradition. MARTIN HALL, every Monday night at ASP Council, 7410 Sunset, 8 p.m. GR 4188. Don.: 60c.

MAUD RUSSELL, Exec. Secy., Comm. for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, 26 years in China, will be available for So. Calif. speaking engagements Aug. 16 thru 31. Contact Box 2485, Hollywood 28.

Long Beach, Calif.

MEETING ON GENOCIDE. Horace Alexander, speaker. Also IPP film "Peace Is On the Ballot." Thurs., Aug. 14, 8 p.m. Calif. Recreation Center, 1490 California St. Ausp.: Ind. Prog. Party.

Seattle, Wash.

TABITHA PETRAN, world affairs editor of NATIONAL GUARDIAN, will speak at the Swedish Club, Tues., Aug. 12, 8 p.m., 8th & Olive.

Tacoma, Wash.

TABITHA PETRAN, world affairs editor of NATIONAL GUARDIAN will speak at the IOOF Temple, 508 6th St., Wed., Aug. 13, 8 p.m.

CLASSIFIED

General

BETTER PICTURES FOR LESS MONEY. Jumbo enlargements in super-pak album, 8 exp. roll 35c, 12 exp. 50c, 16 exp. 65c. Reprints 3c each. **RETURNED SAME DAY RECEIVED.** Write for free mailers. Pal Film Service, Blvd. P. O. Box G 128, New York 59, N. Y.

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WOMAN with driver's license desires share expenses ride to West Coast. Leaving about Aug. 23. WA 4-5617. 126 W. 25th St., New York City.

Chicago

GUARDIAN READERS: For remodeling or repairing your home or any other carpenter work. **FRANK SANDY,** carpenter and cabinet maker, 1660 N. Burling. Call after 5 p.m. BU 1-8467.

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Hallinan leaves prison on Aug. 17

PROGRESSIVE Party Presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan is due to leave Washington State's McNeil Island Penitentiary—where he has been serving a contempt of court sentence—Aug. 17 and head the campaign for himself and Vice-Presidential candidate Charlotta Bass. Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, along with local candidates, have been campaigning coast to coast.

The PP announced this tentative schedule for Hallinan's tour:

On landing at Tacoma from the island penitentiary Hallinan will be greeted by PP campaign manager C. B. Baldwin and delegations from Washington, Oregon and California. Tentative speaking dates are scheduled in **Los Angeles, Aug. 27; Montana, Sept. 3-4; Chicago, Sept. 6.** Hallinan will come east in September, possibly in time to address state conventions in **Philadelphia, Sept. 13, Boston Sept. 14.**

MARYLAND ON: Local campaigns concentrated on a place on the ballot, the fight for Negro, Puerto Rican and Mexican-American representation and primary battles.

A place on the Maryland ballot was assured as PP officials turned in 4,300 signatures at Annapolis; the requirement is 2,000. (The GUARDIAN last week reported 82,313 signatures gathered in Massachusetts. Authorities certified 66,552; 58,000 are required.)

NEW YORK: In New York the Kings

VINCENT HALLINAN
Now, where were we . . . ?

County American Labor Party announced formation of a Puerto Rican Council under the chairmanship of Jesus Colon, ALP vice-chairman and candidate for state senator from the 8th Sen. Dist. There are 75,000 in Brooklyn's Puerto Rican community.

In East Harlem's 22d Sen. Dist. the New York Legislature's only progressive member, State Sen. Wm. J. Bianchi (ALP-Rep.) was fighting for his seat. Opposed by the Republican machine, Bianchi's first battle is to win the Republican designation at the primary Aug. 19.

That same primary date will decide whether Dr. Frederick E. Bell will get the Democratic designation for State Assemblyman from the 5th AD in Corona, Queens. The Non-partisan Committee for Negro and Minority Representation in the area gathered 632 signatures, twice the number required, to list Dr. Bell, a Negro, on the primary ballot. The Board of Elections, made up of Republicans and Democrats, ruled the signatures invalid, but the committee prepared to take the case into court.

LAWRENCE'S FIGHT: The Committee for the Election of a Negro State Senator earlier secured entry of independent Democrat Julius A. Archibald in th primary race for State Senator from the 21st Sen. Dist.

Another key fight in the campaign for Negro representation is the assembly race of Carl Lawrence, veteran newspaperman (**Amsterdam News**) running in 12th AD.

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